



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Born October 12, 1877, Mr. Ferry developed early in life a fondness for natural history pursuits and, before entering the preparatory school at Andover, Mass., had gathered together a collection of North American birds that would have done credit to a much older person.

Graduating with the engineering class of the Sheffield School of Yale in 1901, he later became Secretary of the Sheffield Branch of the Y. M. C. A. at New Haven, Conn. In 1902 he took up the mercantile calling and acted as a traveling salesman for two years. During the summer of 1905 he received an appointment with the Biological Survey and collected that season in California. February 1, 1906, he joined the staff of the Field Museum of Chicago, under Prof. Chas. B. Cory, curator of the Department of Zoology, which institution he served faithfully and well up to the time of his death.

His museum experience being the longest was perhaps most prolific of results, several trips of some duration being planned and executed by him during that time, chief among which may be mentioned an expedition to Central America and northern South America during the winter of 1907-'08.

This was followed the succeeding year by another to the islands of the Caribbean Sea, which proved unusually successful, adding several novelties new to science among the birds, a honey creeper, *Coereba ferryi*, being named by Prof. Cory in honor of the collector.

The readers of the Bulletin will remember the subject of this sketch by the very excellent paper of his, "The Spring Migration of 1907 in the Vicinity of Chicago," appearing in the March number of 1908. Additional articles have been published by him in "The Auk" and "The Condor," and at the time of his death he was working out a paper based upon the results of the Costa Rican, or Central American, trip previously mentioned. Tall in stature and of a dignified and courteous bearing, Mr. Ferry united to these an amiable turn of mind. He was a young man of exemplary habits and high ideals, and bid fair to achieve distinction as well in the science of birds. His loss to Illinois and to ornithology, therefore, will be keenly felt.

B. T. G.

---

#### REVIEWS.—BIRD MAGAZINES.

ORNITHOLOGISCHE MONATSSCHRIFT, VOL. XXXIV. 12 Nos.—This German monthly always contains interesting matter and shows that there are new things to be found in the life histories of birds even in old fields of work. The main object of the society, which

publishes the journal, is a sound and sane protection of birds in a practical way, no ultrafaddism is displayed, no exclusive leaning towards either the opera-glass or shotgun wing of ornithologists, but a position similar to that of the WILSON BULLETIN *id est* protection of birds in general and a due allowance for the taking of birds, their nests and eggs for strictly scientific purposes. It is interesting to note that the idea of introducing a Bird and Arbor Day is advocated for Germany and Austria, that bird colonies on some of the North Sea islands are carefully protected, showing a handsome increase of species and individuals in almost every case and that a severe condemnation of the ruthless slaughter of song birds for the market in Southern France is expressed. The paintings of birds are good, the photos however, although Germany furnishes us the best lenses, are not up to the American standard. Only two real good bird photos are in the entire volume, one of a mounted albino Kestrel, the other one of a pair of Caspian Terns at their nest, both in the April number. A series of articles on the Hawks of Germany is begun, similar to the Falcons of North America in the WILSON BULLETIN. Good Field Notes and Reviews of recent publications are prominent features of the periodical. Good scientific popular life histories of birds are always gladly received, for the average German bird student is a man of good education, highly intellectual and of a true soul life and willingly recognizes these qualities in other men, in great contrast to the average condition in America. Quite a number of the Wilson Club members are also members of this German society and readers of its splendid publication, which justly deserves a greater patronage in the United States than it is receiving at present.

W. F. H.